

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

PATENT

ATTY DOCKET NO.: 9122-2

DATE: June 8, 2000

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL LETTER
AND FEE TRANSMITTAL FORM (37 CFR 1.53(b))

BOX PATENT APPLICATION
Director of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing under 37 CFR 1.53(b) is:

- ☒ a patent application
- ☐ a Continuation ☐ a Divisional ☐ a Continuation-in-Part (CIP)
- ☐ a Provisional of prior application no.:
- ☐ A Small Entity Statement(s) was filed in the prior application; Status still proper and desired.

Inventor(s) or Application Identifier:

Brian Hamilton

Entitled: **SYSTEMS, METHODS AND COMPUTER PROGRAM PRODUCTS FOR
PRODUCING NARRATIVE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS REPORTS**

Enclosed are:

1. ☒ Application Transmittal Letter and Fee Transmittal Form *(A duplicate is enclosed for fee processing)*
2. ☒ **58** pages of Specification (including **37** claims)
3. ☒ **16** sheets of Formal Drawings (35 USC 113)
4. ☒ Oath or Declaration
 - a. ☒ newly executed *(original or copy)*
 - b. ☐ copy from prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d) *(for continuation/divisional)*) [Note Box 5 Below]
 - c. ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)** *(Signed statement deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application)*
5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference *(useable if box 4b is checked)*
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.
6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program *(Appendix)*
7. ☐ Assignment papers *(cover sheet(s) and document(s))*
8. ☐ Small Entity Statement(s)
9. ☒ Information Disclosure Statement, PTO-1449, and 7 references cited
10. ☐ Preliminary Amendment *(Please enter all claim amendments prior to calculating the filing fee.)*
11. ☐ English Translation Document
12. ☐ Certified Copy of Application No. ; Filed

13. ☐ Sequence Listing/ Sequence Listing Diskette
 a. ☐ computer readable copy
 b. ☐ paper copy
 c. ☐ statement in support
14. ☐ An Associate Power of Attorney
15. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized)
16. ☐ Other:

The fee has been calculated as shown below:

	Column 1 No. Filed	Column 2 No. Extra	Small Entity Rate Fee	Large Entity Rate Fee
BASIC FEE			\$345.00	\$ 690.00
TOTAL CLAIMS	37 - 20 =	17	x 09 = \$	x 18 = \$ 306.00
INDEP CLAIMS	9 - 3 =	6	x 39 = \$	x 78 = \$ 468.00
<input type="checkbox"/> MULTIPLE Dependent Claims Presented			+ 130 = \$	+ 260 = \$
If the difference in Col. 1 is less than zero, Enter "0" in Col. 2			Total \$	Total \$1464.00

- ☒ A check in the amount of **\$1,464.00** to cover the filing fee is enclosed.
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- ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. 50-0220 in the amount of \$.
- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to credit overpayments or charge the following fees
 associated with this communication to Deposit Account No. 50-0220:
- a. ☒ Additional filing fees under 37 CFR 1.16 for presentation of extra claims.
- b. ☒ Additional patent application processing fees under 37 CFR 1.17.

Respectfully submitted,

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SYSTEMS, METHODS AND COMPUTER PROGRAM PRODUCTS FOR
PRODUCING NARRATIVE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS REPORTS

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to financial analysis and, more particularly, to systems, methods, and computer program products for performing financial analysis.

Related Applications

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/163,502, filed November 3, 1999.

Background of the Invention

Financial analysis involves the use of various financial formulas (ratios) to measure the financial strengths and weaknesses of a company and to compare these strengths and weaknesses with those of other companies within an industry. Financial analysis information may be valuable to those within a company (e.g., officers, and financial managers) and to those outside of a company (e.g., investors, creditors, and security analysts).

Financial ratios are designed to show

relationships between various financial statement accounts. For example, Company A may have debt of \$4,000,000 and interest charges of \$700,000, while Company B may have debt of \$64,000,000 and interest charges of \$7,700,000. The actual burden of these debts, and the companies' ability to repay them, can be determined by comparing each company's debt to its assets, and the interest each company is charged to the income available for payment of interest. Such comparisons are made by a procedure known as "ratio analysis."

Various known categories of ratios include liquidity ratios, asset management ratios, debt management ratios, profitability ratios, and market value ratios. Liquidity ratios are designed to show the relationship of cash and other current assets to a company's current obligations. Asset management ratios are designed to measure how effectively a company is utilizing its assets. Debt management ratios are designed to measure the extent to which a company uses debt financing. Profitability ratios are designed to show the combined effects of liquidity, asset management, and debt management on operating results. Market value ratios are designed to relate the stock price of a company to the company's earnings and book value per share.

Ratio analysis may allow a financial manager to compare his or her company's financial performance with the financial performance of other companies in the same industry. In addition, trends in ratio

analysis may allow a financial manager to analyze changes in a company's financial performance over time. Ratio analysis may give clues as to whether the financial situation of a company is improving or deteriorating. Financial analysis and, in particular, ratio analysis is discussed in detail in "Essentials of Managerial Finance", Weston et al., The Dryden Press, 1987, pp. 252-259, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Performing financial analysis and interpreting results from financial analysis may be a somewhat daunting task, especially to those untrained in managerial finance. For example, to some it may not be clear how to utilize ratio analysis in assessing the financial health of a company. Moreover, it may be difficult for some to compare the financial performance of their company to the financial performance of other companies.

Financial analysis services are available from various professional advisors, such as consultants and accountants. Unfortunately, these services may be expensive. As such, professional financial analysis services may be out of reach of smaller investors and business owners.

Various financial software products and services exist that can analyze one or more of the four basic financial statements (i.e., the income statement, balance sheet, statement of retained earnings, and statement of changes in financial position). For example, Entrepreneurial Edge Online

(www.edgeonline.com) is a service of the Edward Lowe Foundation (P.O. Box 8, Cassopolis, MI 49031) that provides on-line forms in which users can enter data. Using the user-provided financial data, various ratios and financial statements can be generated. For example, a balance sheet can be generated and ratios such as liquidity, operating and solvency ratios can also be generated.

CPAnalyst financial software, available from the Illinois CPA Society (www.icpas.org) is configured to receive financial data from users and convert this data into various types of output, including financial statements, ratios, graphs and limited narrative reports. The narrative reports, however, consist of templates having fields within which financial data, including financial ratio values are inserted. The written description in each narrative report is identical for each output report.

In addition, existing financial analysis products and services may be somewhat limited in the depth of analysis that can be produced. Moreover, existing financial analysis products and services may not be able to indicate how a company is performing relative to the competition and how the company might improve performance.

Summary of the Invention

In view of the above discussion, the present invention provides systems, methods, and computer program products for producing narrative financial

analysis reports for business entities. According to embodiments of the present invention, a web server at an intermediary web site receives, from a client device, financial and/or other information about a business entity for one or more selected time periods. A set of financial values are calculated for the received financial information for each of the selected time periods. Each financial value in a set is calculated from a respective one of a plurality of financial formulas. Exemplary financial formulas may include, but are not limited to, liquidity ratios, asset management ratios, debt management ratios, profitability ratios, and market value ratios.

At least one of the financial values in each set is compared with one or more financial values associated with other business entities within a selected industry. A score is assigned to one or more of the financial values in each set. Each assigned score reflects an assessment of financial performance of the business entity relative to other business entities within the selected industry. In addition, assigned scores for multiple time periods may be compared with each other to assess changes in financial performance from one time period to another time period.

One or more portions of stored text that are associated with one or more combinations of assigned scores are then selected from a database. A document is built with the one or more portions of selected text to generate a narrative financial analysis report for the

business entity. The generated narrative financial analysis report is then transmitted to a client device of a user via a computer network, such as the Internet.

The present invention is designed to allow users to quickly input various financial data and answer various questions within a user-friendly interface, and then receive a custom narrative financial analysis report. The present invention may enhance managerial decision making by taking financial data and converting the financial data into relevant and practical analysis and recommendations. Furthermore, the present invention may complement the advice and recommendations received from professional advisors.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a block diagram that illustrates a system for producing narrative financial analysis reports for business entities, according to embodiments of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a flow chart illustrating operations for producing narrative financial analysis reports for business entities, according to embodiments of the present invention.

Figs. 3A-3C illustrate exemplary HTML data entry forms for use in obtaining financial data from users in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

Figs. 4A-4K illustrate an exemplary narrative financial analysis report generated in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

5

Glossary

Accounting: A method of gathering financial information and reporting on the activities of a business.

10

Accounts Payable: Amounts owed to suppliers.
Accounts Receivable: Amounts that customers owe for services rendered.

Assets: Resources that a company owns or holds such as buildings, machinery, and inventory. Assets are listed on the Balance Sheet.

15

Balance Sheet: A listing of a company's assets, liabilities, and equity as of a certain date.

Cash: The total funds available in financial (checking, savings, and marketable securities) accounts.

20

Cash Flow Forecast: A projection of how much money is expected to come in and go out of a company.

Cash Flow Statements: Reports of cash inflows and outflows for a particular period of time.

25

Cost of Sales (Cost of Goods Sold): The direct cost of products and services sold.

Current Assets: Assets held for a short period of time before they are put into a business, like cash, accounts receivable, inventory, marketable securities, and prepaid expenses.

30

Current Liabilities: Amounts owed to others

which must be paid for in the short term—usually within a year. Accounts payable is a common current liability. Current liabilities are accrued expenses—built-up expenses.

5 **Debt (liability):** An obligation to pay money that is due under specified terms. Debt is an amount owed as of a certain date.

Equity (owner's equity, net worth, shareholders' equity): The recorded ownership claim of
10 common and preferred shareholders in a corporation as reflected on the balance sheet. It's defined as total assets minus total liabilities.

Expenses: The costs of doing business measured over a certain period of time.

15 **Fiscal Year:** Twelve-month period during which a company reports income and expenses. Most companies use January 1 to December 31 for their fiscal year.

Fixed Costs: Any costs or expenses that don't vary too much with changes in the volume of operations
20 over a specified time. Rent expense is usually a fixed expense.

General & Administrative Costs (G&A): Overhead costs like rent, utilities, staff personnel, professional fees, and depreciation.

25 **Gross Fixed Assets:** Any assets on a balance sheet considered to have a life or usefulness in excess of one year. Common examples include land, buildings, and machinery. Gross Fixed Assets do not include depreciation.

30 **Gross Profit:** The difference between Sales

and Cost of Sales.

Gross Profit Margin: Gross Profit divided by Sales.

5 **Income Statement:** Shows sales, expenses, and profits or losses for a certain period of time. The income statement is also referred to as a profit/loss statement.

Inventory: The value of goods made or purchased for resale.

10 **Net Profit Before Taxes:** What is left over after all expenses are paid except income taxes.

15 **Operating Expenses:** Expenses which are paid from the gross profits of a company. They are often referred to as General & Administrative or Overhead Expenses.

Principal: The original amount of a loan. The rate of interest is based on the original amount of the loan.

20 **Ratio Analysis:** The use of a variety of ratios in analyzing the financial performance and condition of a company.

Sales: Revenues a company earns (sometimes referred to as gross sales) before expenses. Sales are measured by time.

25 **Total Assets:** The total amount of assets as of a certain date. Total assets equal current assets plus fixed assets. Fixed assets are long-term assets like buildings and machinery.

30 **Total Employees + Full time Contractors:** Full-time staff and full-time contractors; sometimes

referred to as FTE (full time equivalents).

Total Liabilities (Total Debt): Amounts that are owed as of a certain date (i.e., expenses that have added up over time).

5 **Variable Costs:** Any costs or expenses that vary with changes in the volume of operations over a specified period. Inventory is a variable cost, also known as Cost of Goods Sold.

10 **Detailed Description of the Invention**

 The present invention now is described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art.

15 embodied in many different forms and should not be

20 skilled in the art.

 The Internet is a worldwide decentralized network of computers having the ability to communicate with each other. The Internet has gained broad recognition as a viable medium for communicating and for conducting business. The World-Wide Web (Web) was created in the early 1990's, and is comprised of server-hosting computers (web servers) connected to the Internet that have hypertext documents (referred to as web pages) stored therewithin. Web pages are accessible by client programs (e.g., web browsers) utilizing the

25 for conducting business. The World-Wide Web (Web) was

30 by client programs (e.g., web browsers) utilizing the

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) via a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) connection between a client-hosting device and a server-hosting device. While HTTP and web pages are the prevalent forms for the Web, the Web itself refers to a wide range of protocols including Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTPS), File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and Gopher, and web content formats including plain text, HyperText Markup Language (HTML), Extensible Markup Language (XML), as well as image formats such as Graphics Interchange Format (GIF) and Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG).

A web site is conventionally a related collection of web files that includes a beginning file called a "home" page. From the home page, a visitor can access other files and applications at a web site. A large web site may utilize a number of servers, which may or may not be different and which may or may not be geographically-dispersed. For example, the web site of the International Business Machines Corporation (www.ibm.com) consists of thousands of web pages and files spread out over multiple web servers in locations world-wide.

A web server (also referred to as an HTTP server) is a computer program that utilizes HTTP to serve files that form web pages to requesting web clients. Exemplary web servers include International Business Machines Corporation's family of Lotus Domino® servers, the Apache server (available from www.apache.org), and Microsoft's Internet Information

Server (IIS), available from Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, Washington. A web client is a requesting program that also utilizes HTTP. A browser is an exemplary web client for use in requesting web pages and files from web servers. A web server waits for a web client, such as a browser, to open a connection and to request a specific web page or application. The web server then sends a copy of the requested item to the web client, closes the connection with the web client, and waits for the next connection.

HTTP allows a browser to request a specific item, which a web server then returns and the browser renders within a display screen. To ensure that browsers and web servers can interoperate unambiguously, HTTP defines the exact format of requests (HTTP requests) sent from a browser to a web server as well as the format of responses (HTTP responses) that a web server returns to a browser. Exemplary browsers that can be utilized by users accessing an intermediary web site according to the present invention include, but are not limited to, Netscape Navigator® (America Online, Inc., Dulles, VA) and Internet Explorer™ (Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA). Browsers typically provide a graphical user interface for retrieving and viewing web pages, applications, and other resources served by web servers.

As is known to those skilled in this art, a web page is conventionally formatted via a standard page description language such as HTML, which typically

contains text and can reference graphics, sound, animation, and video data. HTML provides for basic document formatting and allows a web content provider to specify anchors or hypertext links (typically manifested as highlighted text) to other servers. When a user selects (*i.e.*, activates) a particular hypertext link, a browser running on the user's client device reads and interprets an address, called a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) associated with the hypertext link, connects the browser with a web server at that address, and makes a request (*e.g.*, an HTTP request) for the file identified in the hypertext link. The web server then sends the requested file to the client device which the browser interprets and renders within a display screen.

As will be appreciated by one of skill in the art, the present invention may be embodied as methods, data processing systems, and/or computer program products. Accordingly, the present invention may take the form of an entirely hardware embodiment, an entirely software embodiment or an embodiment combining software and hardware aspects. Furthermore, the present invention may take the form of a computer program product on a computer-usable storage medium having computer-usable program code embodied in the medium. Any suitable computer readable medium may be utilized including hard disks, CD-ROMs, optical storage devices, or magnetic storage devices.

Computer program code for carrying out operations of the present invention may be written in

an object oriented programming language such as JAVA®, Smalltalk or C++. The computer program code for carrying out operations of the present invention may also be written in conventional procedural programming languages, such as "C", JavaScript, Visual Basic, TSQL, Perl, or in various other programming languages. Software embodiments of the present invention do not depend on implementation with a particular programming language. Portions of the program code may execute entirely on one or more data processing systems utilized by a web site.

Program code for carrying out aspects of the present invention may execute entirely on one or more servers, or it may execute partly on a server and partly on a client within a client device (i.e., a user's web client), or as a proxy server at an intermediate point in a communications network. In the latter scenario, a client device may be connected to a server through a LAN or a WAN (e.g., an intranet), or the connection may be made through the Internet (e.g., via an Internet Service Provider). The communication protocols are defined at the application level, and they are intended to be implemented over the TCP/IP Internet Protocol Suite. However, the present invention is not TCP/IP-specific, and therefore it may be embodied using a protocol suite that is functionally equivalent to TCP/IP.

The present invention is described below with reference to block diagram and/or flowchart illustrations of methods, apparatus (systems) and

computer program products according to an embodiment of the invention. It is understood that each block of the block diagram and/or flowchart illustrations, and combinations of blocks in the block diagram and/or flowchart illustrations, can be implemented by computer program instructions. These computer program instructions may be provided to a processor of a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or other programmable data processing apparatus to produce a machine, such that the instructions, which execute via the processor of the computer or other programmable data processing apparatus, create means for implementing the functions specified in the block diagram and/or flowchart block or blocks.

These computer program instructions may also be stored in a computer-readable memory that can direct a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to function in a particular manner, such that the instructions stored in the computer-readable memory produce an article of manufacture including instruction means which implement the function specified in the block diagram and/or flowchart block or blocks.

The computer program instructions may also be loaded onto a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to cause a series of operational steps to be performed on the computer or other programmable apparatus to produce a computer implemented process such that the instructions which execute on the computer or other programmable apparatus provide steps for implementing the functions specified

in the block diagram and/or flowchart block or blocks.

Referring now to **Fig. 1**, a system **10** for producing a narrative financial analysis report for a business entity, according to an embodiment of the present invention, is illustrated. The system **10** includes a web site **12** of an intermediary that is configured to receive financial information from users and to generate narrative financial analysis reports based on the received financial information. The illustrated intermediary web site **12** includes a web server **14** and a database **16**. Although a single web server **14** and a single database **16** are illustrated, it is understood that multiple web servers and multiple databases may be utilized to perform the various functions of the intermediary web site **12**. Moreover, the functionality of the web server **14** and/or the database **16** may be integrated together.

The web server **14** is the "front end" component of the intermediary web site **12** and is configured to handle various client requests from users accessing the intermediary web site **12**. Exemplary web servers that may be utilized as a web server **12** in the illustrated system **10** include, but are not limited to, Apache, available from the Apache Server Project, <http://www.apache.org>; Microsoft's Internet Information Server (IIS), available from Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, Washington; and Netscape's FastTrack® and Enterprise™ servers, available from America Online, Inc., Dulles, Virginia. Other web servers that may be utilized include Novell's web Server for users of its

NetWare® operating system, available from Novell, Inc., San Jose, California; and IBM's family of Lotus Domino® servers, available from International Business Machines Corporation, Armonk, New York.

5 As is known by those of skill in the art, a database is a collection of data that is organized in "tables." A database typically includes a database manager that facilitates accessing, managing, and updating data within the various tables of a database.

10 Exemplary types of databases that can be utilized to perform the various functions of the illustrated database 16, according to the present invention, include relational databases, distributed databases (databases that are dispersed or replicated among

15 different points in a network), and object-oriented databases. Relational, distributed, and object-oriented databases are well understood by those of skill in the art and need not be discussed further herein. Exemplary databases that can be utilized to perform the various

20 functions of the illustrated database 16 include, but are not limited to, IBM's DB2® database, Microsoft's SQL server database, and database products from Oracle, Sybase, and Computer Associates.

25 A database server (not illustrated) may be utilized to serve as a "middleman" server between the web server 12 and the database 16. As is known to those of skill in the art, a database server includes program code and logic for retrieving data from databases (and from sources external to a web site) in response to

30 requests from a web server. Exemplary database servers

that may be utilized as a database server in the illustrated system 10 include, but are not limited to, Microsoft's SQL server, IBM DB2® Universal Database server, and the WebSphere™ Net.Commerce server, the latter two being available from International Business Machines Corporation, Armonk, New York.

The illustrated intermediary web site 12 is configured to communicate with users accessing the intermediary web site 12 via a client program, such as a browser, running on a client device 18, such as a personal computer. However, it is understood that electronic devices including, but not limited to, wireless communications devices, personal digital assistants (PDAs), hand-held computers, Internet-ready phones, and WebTVs, may be utilized as client devices 18 for communication with the web server 14 of the intermediary web site 12 in accordance with the present invention. A browser running on each client device 18 communicates with the web server 14 of the intermediary web site 12 via a communications network 20, such as the Internet.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the web server 14 includes one or more applications configured to retrieve financial data from a user, to analyze and manipulate the financial data, to retrieve portions of text from the database 16, to generate a narrative financial analysis report with the retrieved text portions, and to serve the generated narrative financial analysis report to a user. An exemplary application for performing these functions is

a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) application. As is understood by those of skill in the art, CGI is a standard that allows clients to interface with various applications via web servers. A web server processes a client CGI request using a CGI script or application. For example, when a database is queried by a client, a web server acts as a gateway between the database and the client. The web server transmits the client request to a CGI application that performs the database query, formats the results and returns HTML-formatted data to the web server. The web server then transmits the HTML-formatted data to the client for display to the user.

It is understood that the present invention is not limited to the use of CGI applications. For example, Microsoft Active Server Pages (ASP) technology and Java Server Pages (JSP) technology may be utilized to retrieve and transmit information from and to a client device in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

It is also understood that the present invention may be implemented using a standalone workstation, personal computer, and/or mainframe computer. The present invention may be implemented via an intranet or other private network, as well.

Referring now to **Fig. 2** operations for producing narrative financial analysis reports for business entities according to embodiments of the present invention are illustrated. Initially, a web server **14** at an intermediary web site **12** receives, from a client device, financial and/or other information

about a business entity for one or more selected time periods (Block 100). A set of financial values are calculated for the received financial information for each of the selected time periods (Block 200). As will be described in detail below, each financial value in a set is calculated from a respective one of a plurality of financial formulas. Exemplary financial formulas may include, but are not limited to, liquidity ratios, asset management ratios, debt management ratios, profitability ratios, and market value ratios.

At least one of the financial values in each set is compared with one or more financial values associated with other business entities within a selected industry (Block 300). A score is assigned to one or more of the financial values in each set (Block 400). As described in detail below, each assigned score reflects an assessment of financial performance of the business entity relative to other business entities within the selected industry. For example, "Current Ratio" may be assigned a score of "strong", "good", "average" or "poor".

In addition, assigned scores for multiple time periods may be compared with each other to assess changes in financial performance from one time period to another time period (Block 500). For example, "Gross Profit Margin" for a selected time period may be assigned a score of "rise", "same", and "down" relative to "Gross Profit Margin" for another selected time period.

One or more portions of stored text that are

associated with one or more combinations of assigned scores are then selected from a database (Block 600). For example, scores for financial values generated from formulas related to "Income" are combined to produce an alphanumeric string. Exemplary financial formulas related to "Income" may include, for example, "Net Income Margin", "Net Income Margin Movement", "Net Income Movement", "Gross Profit Margin", "Gross Profit", and "Sales Percentage Change". An identifier for each formula, along with a respective score for each formula, can be concatenated to produce an alphanumeric string. An exemplary alphanumeric string is represented by "I-05g-06r-07s-08r-09r-10s", wherein "I" designates a set of formulas related to "Income"; wherein 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, and 10 identify respective formulas in the set of formulas related to "Income"; and wherein "g", "r", and "f" identify scores of "good", "rise", and "significant rise".

The one or more portions of selected text are then utilized to build a narrative financial analysis report for the business entity (Block 700). The generated narrative financial analysis report is then transmitted to a client device of a user via a computer network, such as the Internet (Block 800).

Referring now to **Figs. 3A-3C**, an exemplary HTML data entry form 40 for obtaining financial information from a user about a business entity for selected time periods is illustrated. The illustrated form 40 is served from the web server 14 of the intermediary web site 12 and is displayed within a

user's client (e.g., browser) 30. HTML forms are well known to those of skill in the art and will not be described further herein. Moreover, it is understood that various types and styles of data entry forms may be utilized in accordance with the present invention and that the present invention is not limited to the illustrated data entry forms set forth herein.

Using the displayed HTML form 40, a user selects a sales range via pull-down menu field 41 and the user selects two time periods via pull-down menu field 42. Exemplary sales ranges may include, but are not limited to, "Yearly sales under \$1 Million", "Yearly sales \$1 Million to \$10 Million", and "Yearly sales over \$10 Million". Exemplary time periods are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1

Time Period	Example
One month against the month that preceded it.	Comparing the financial results of March, 1999, to February, 1999.
One quarter against the quarter that directly preceded it.	Comparing the first quarter of 1999 to the last quarter of 1998.
One fiscal year against the previous fiscal year.	Comparing 1998 financial data to 1997 financial data.
A month from this year against the same month from last year.	Comparing March, 1998, financial results to March, 1997 financial results.
A quarter from this year against the same quarter from last year.	Comparing the first quarter of 1999 (January 1-March 31) to the first quarter of 1998.

In the illustrated HTML form 40, a user has selected a sales range of "Yearly sales \$1 Million to \$10 Million" in field 41 and time periods of "One fiscal year against the previous fiscal year" in field

42.

Next, a user enters various financial data within fields **43a-43j** and **44a-44j** for each of the selected time periods, respectively. For example, fields **43a-43j** relate to the current selected time period, and fields **44a-44j** relate to the previous selected time period. In the illustrated HTML form **40**, a user enters the following financial data within respective fields for the two selected time periods:

Cost of Sales **43a**, **44a**; Net Profit Before Taxes **43b**, **44b**; Cash **43c**, **44c**; Accounts Receivable **43d**, **44d**; Current Assets **43e**, **44e**; Gross Fixed Assets **43f**, **44f**; Current Liabilities **43g**, **44g**; Total Liabilities **43h**, **44h**; and Total Employees + Full Time Contractors **43j**, **44j**.

Using pull-down menu field **45**, a user selects a description of the industry for his/her business. An exemplary listing of industry/business descriptions for display within pull down menu field **45** is provided below in **Table 2**. It is understood that **Table 2** is provided for illustration only and is not intended to be all inclusive.

Table 2

COMPUTER AND TECHNOLOGY SERVICES	
Computer Service Business	A computer service business; sells technical services and uses parts/components to service clients.
Computer Software Developer	Develops and then sells computer software.
Manufacture Computers	Makes computer hardware/components and basically provides service only for the products sold.
Retail Computers	Sells computers and software on a retail basis.

Wholesale Computers Sells computer hardware/components and provides a lot of services and/or support.
RETAIL BUSINESSES
Convenience Store A convenience store.
Grocery Store A grocery store.
Retail Jewelry Store A retail jewelry store.
Standard Retail Business A standard retail business; buys products at wholesale and sells them at retail.

PRODUCT BASED BUSINESSES
Biotech Company A biotechnology company.

SERVICE FIRMS
Auto Repair Fixes cars when they break and also sells parts.
Construction Company a construction company. Builds residential or commercial buildings, or other structures.
Contract Research Organization Provides Contract Research Organization (CRO) Services. Products are reports and studies.
Contractor A contractor - installs materials using supplies and people. (Rugs, carpentry, roofs, etc.)
Day Care Center A day care center; employees care for children.
Doctor's Office Doctor's office or a medical facility.
Employment Agency Places people; an employment agency.
Equipment Rental Rents equipment and supplies.
Fast Food Restaurant A fast food restaurant; has counter staff, not wait staff.
Health Club A health club, a place where people can work out.
Hotel/Motel A hotel/motel business.
Insurance Agency Sells insurance products.
Law Firm Provides legal services.
PR Firm A public relations firm.

Printer

A printer; does professional printing or copying.

Using field **46**, a user assigns a name for the narrative financial analysis report to be generated in accordance with the present invention. In the illustrated embodiment, a user has indicated that his/her business is a Contract Research Organization (CRO) and that the name of the narrative financial analysis report to be generated is "Typical CRO Business".

Referring now to **Fig. 3B**, a user provides additional information via radio buttons **47**. In particular, using radio buttons **47a**, a user identifies the accounting method used by his/her business. Using radio buttons **47b**, a user identifies how long it takes to receive payment from a customer. Using radio buttons **47c**, a user identifies how long his/her business takes to pay a vendor/supplier. Using radio buttons **47d**, a user identifies how long he/she has been in business. Using radio buttons **47e**, a user identifies the accuracy of the financial statements for the business. Using radio buttons **47f**, a user identifies a factor that best levers profits in the business.

Once the above-described information is entered into the various fields of **Figs. 3A-3B**, a user can initiate processing of a narrative financial analysis report according to the present invention by activating the "Process My Report" button **48**.

In response to activation of the "Process My Report" button **48**, a set of financial values are

calculated for each selected time period using various financial formulas (ratios). **Table 3** below lists an exemplary set of financial formulas for use in accordance with the present invention. It is understood, however, that **Table 3** is not intended to be all inclusive.

Table 3

Formula Number	Formula Name	Calculation
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities
2	Current Ratio Change	(Current Ratio first period less Current Ratio second period)/Current Ratio first period
3	Quick Ratio	Cash plus Accounts Receivable/Current Liabilities
4	Quick Ratio Change	(Quick Ratio first period less Quick Ratio second period)/Quick Ratio first period
5	Net Income Margin	Net income before Taxes/Sales
6	Net Income Margin Change	(Net Margin first period less Net Margin second period)/Net Margin first period
7	Net Income Movement	(Net Income first period less Net Income second period)/Net Income first period
8	Gross Profit Margin Change	(Gross Profit Margin first period less Gross Profit Margin second period)/Gross Margin first period
9	Gross Profit Change	(Gross Profit first period less Gross Profit second period)/Gross Profit first period
10	Sales Change	(Sales first Period less Sales second period)/Sales first period
11	Debt Use	Percentage Change in Debt between periods/Percentage Change in Profits between periods
12	Debt Change	(Total Debt first period less Total Debt second period)/Total Debt first period
13	Use of Assets	(Percentage Change in Assets between periods)/Percentage Change in Profits between periods
14	Assets Change	(Total Assets first period less Total Assets second period)/Total Assets first period
15	Use of Employees	Percentage Change in Employees between periods/Percentage Change in Profits between periods
16	Employees Change	(Total Employees first period less Total Employees second period)/Total Employees first period

A score is then assigned to each financial value in each set. Exemplary scores used in accordance with the present invention include, but are not limited to, "Strong", "Good", "Average", "Poor", Significant Rise, "Rise", "Same", and "Down". **Tables 4-16** illustrate scoring ranges for various ones of the formulas listed in **Table 3** above. Each score is assigned according to Sales Range and Selected Time Periods, as illustrated.

Table 4

Current Ratio	Strong	Good	Average	Poor
Sales Under \$1,000,000				
Monthly	>2.0	1.8-2.0	1.6-1.8	<1.6
Quarterly	>2.0	1.8-2.0	1.6-1.8	<1.6
Yearly	>2.0	1.8-2.0	1.6-1.8	<1.6
Month against last year's month	>2.0	1.8-2.0	1.6-1.8	<1.6
Quarter against last year's quarter	>2.0	1.8-2.0	1.6-1.8	<1.6
Sales \$1MM-\$3MM				
Monthly	>2.5	2.5-2	1.7-2	<1.7
Quarterly	>2.5	2.5-2	1.7-2	<1.7
Yearly	>2.5	2.5-2	1.7-2	<1.7
Month against last year's month	>2.5	2.5-2	1.7-2	<1.7
Quarter against last year's quarter	>2.5	2.5-2	1.7-2	<1.7
Sales >\$3MM				
Monthly	>2.5	2.5-2	1.7-2	<1.7
Quarterly	>2.5	2.5-2	1.7-2	<1.7
Yearly	>2.5	2.5-2	1.7-2	<1.7
Month against last year's month	>2.5	2.5-2	1.7-2	<1.7
Quarter against last year's quarter	>2.5	2.5-2	1.7-2	<1.7

Table 5

Current Ratio	Rise	Same	Down
Sales Under \$1,000,000			
Monthly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Month against last year's month	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Sales \$1MM-\$3MM			
Monthly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%

Quarterly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Month against last year's month	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Sales >\$3MM			
Monthly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Month against last year's month	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%

Table 6

Quick Ratio	Good	Average	Poor
Sales Under \$1MM			
Monthly	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Quarterly	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Yearly	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Month against last year's month	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Quarter against last year's quarter	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Sales \$1MM-\$3MM			
Monthly	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Quarterly	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Yearly	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Month against last year's month	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Quarter against last year's quarter	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Sales >\$3MM			
Monthly	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Quarterly	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Yearly	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Month against last year's month	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8
Quarter against last year's quarter	>1.1	1.1-.8	<.8

Table 7

Quick Ratio	Rise	Same	Down
Sales Under \$1MM			
Monthly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Month against last year's month	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Sales \$1MM-\$3MM			
Monthly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Month against last year's month	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%

Quarter against last year's quarter	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Sales >\$3MM			
Monthly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Month against last year's month	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>12%	12%- -12%	<-12%

Table 8

Income Margin	Good	Average	Poor
Sales Under \$1MM			
Monthly	>4%	1%-4%	<1%
Quarterly	>4%	1%-4%	<1%
Yearly	>4%	1%-4%	<1%
Month against last year's month	>4%	1%-4%	<1%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>4%	1%-4%	<1%
Sales \$1MM-\$3MM			
Monthly	>4%	1%-4%	<1%
Quarterly	>4%	1%-4%	<1%
Yearly	>4%	1%-4%	<1%
Month against last year's month	>4%	1%-4%	<1%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>4%	1%-4%	<1%
Sales >\$3MM			
Monthly	>4%	4%-1%	<1%
Quarterly	>4%	4%-1%	<1%
Yearly	>4%	4%-1%	<1%
Month against last year's month	>4%	4%-1%	<1%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>4%	4%-1%	<1%

Table 9

Income Margin	Rise	Same	Down
Sales Under \$1MM			
Monthly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Month against last year's month	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Sales \$1MM-\$3MM			
Monthly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Month against last year's month	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Sales >\$3MM			
Monthly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%

Quarterly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Month against last year's month	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>6%	6%- -6%	<-6%

Table 10

Net Income	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down
Sales Under \$1MM				
Monthly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Month against last year's month	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Sales \$1MM-\$3MM				
Monthly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Month against last year's month	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Sales >\$3MM				
Monthly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Month against last year's month	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%

Table 11

Gross Profit Margin	Rise	Same	Down
Sales Under \$1MM			
Monthly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Quarterly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Yearly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Month against last year's month	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Sales \$1MM-\$3MM			
Monthly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Quarterly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Yearly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Month against last year's month	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Sales >\$3MM			
Monthly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Quarterly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Yearly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Month against last year's month	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%

Quarter against last year's quarter	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
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Table 12

Gross Profit	Rise	Same	Down
Sales Under \$1MM			
Monthly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Quarterly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Yearly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Month against last year's month	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Sales \$1MM-\$3MM			
Monthly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Quarterly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Yearly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Month against last year's month	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Sales >\$3MM			
Monthly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Quarterly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Yearly	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Month against last year's month	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>3%	3%- -3%	<-3%

Table 13

Sales % Change	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down
Sales Under \$1MM				
Monthly	>20%	20%-3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Quarterly	>20%	20%-3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Yearly	>20%	20%-3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Month against last year's month	>20%	20%-3%	3%- -3%	<-3%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>20%	20%-3%	3%- -3%	<-3%

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Table 14

Assets	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down
Sales Under \$1MM				
Monthly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Month against last year's month	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Sales \$1MM-\$3MM				
Monthly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%

Yearly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Month against last year's month	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Sales >\$3MM				
Monthly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Month against last year's month	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%

Table 15

Employees	Good	Average	Poor
Sales Under \$1MM			
Monthly	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Quarterly	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Yearly	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Month against last year's month	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Sales \$1MM-\$3MM			
Monthly	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Quarterly	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Yearly	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Month against last year's month	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Sales >\$3MM			
Monthly	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Quarterly	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Yearly	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Month against last year's month	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>1.0%	.8%-1.0%	<.8%

Table 16

Employee Use	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down
Sales Under \$1MM				
Monthly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Month against last year's month	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Sales \$1MM-\$3MM				
Monthly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Month against last year's month	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%

Sales >\$3MM				
Monthly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarterly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Yearly	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Month against last year's month	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%
Quarter against last year's quarter	>20%	20%-6%	6%- -6%	<-6%

Referring now to **Tables 17-22**, the possible scoring combinations for financial formulas associated with "Liquidity", "Income", "Assets", "Sales", "Borrowing", and "Employees" are listed, respectively.

Table 17

LIQUIDITY:	Formula #				
Current Ratio	1	Strong	Good	Average	Poor
Current Ratio Change	2	Rise		Same	Down
Quick Ratio	3	Good		Average	Poor
Quick Ratio Change	4	Rise		Same	Down
Net Income Margin Change	6	Rise		Same	Down
Net Income	7	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down
Sales	10	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down

Table 18

INCOME:	Formula #				
Net Income Margin	5	Good	Average		Poor
Net Income Margin Movement	6	Rise	Same	Down	
Net Income Movement	7	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down
Gross Profit Margin	8	Rise	Same	Down	
Gross Profit	9	Rise	Same	Down	
Sales Percentage Change	10	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down

Table 19

ASSETS:	Formula #				
Use of Assets	13	Strong	Good	Average	Poor
Total Assets Change	14	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down
Current Ratio Movement	2	Rise		Same	Down
Net Income Margin Movement	6	Rise		Same	Down
Net Income Movement	7	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down

Table 20

SALES:	Formula #				
Sales Percentage Change	10	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down
Asset Movement	14	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down
Employees Percentage Change	16	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down

Table 21

BORROWING:	Formula #				
Use of Debt	11	Good	Average	Poor	
Debt change	12	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down
Current Ratio Movement	2	Rise	Same	Down	
Net Income Margin Movement	6	Rise	Same	Down	
Net Income Movement	7	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down

Table 22

EMPLOYEES:	Formula #					
Use of Employees	15	Good		Average		Poor
Net Income Movement	7	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down	
Employees Percentage Change	16	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down	
Asset Movement	14	Sig. Rise	Rise	Same	Down	

Referring now to **Tables 23-25**, the assigned scores for the financial formulas associated with

"Liquidity", "Income", and "Assets" are listed, respectively. Although not illustrated, it is understood that financial formulas are also associated with "Sales", "Borrowing", and "Employees", in a similar manner. The illustrated combination of assigned scores for "Liquidity" is defined as the alphanumeric string "L-01s-02r-03g-04r-06r-07f-10f". The illustrated combination of assigned scores for "Income" is defined as the alphanumeric string "I-05g-06r-07s-08r-09r-10s". Similarly, the illustrated combination of assigned scores for "Assets" is defined as the alphanumeric string "A-13s-14f-02r-06r-07f".

Table 23

LIQUIDITY:	Formula #	Score
Current Ratio	1	Strong
Current Ratio Change	2	Rise
Quick Ratio	3	Good
Quick Ratio Change	4	Rise
Net Income Margin Change	6	Rise
Net Income	7	Sig. Rise
Sales	10	Sig. Rise

Table 24

INCOME:	Formula #	Score
Net Income Margin	5	Good
Net Income Margin Movement	6	Rise
Net Income Movement	7	Sig. Rise
Gross Profit Margin	8	Rise
Gross Profit	9	Rise
Sales Percentage Change	10	Sig. Rise

Table 25

ASSETS:	Formula #	Score
Use of Assets	13	Strong
Total Assets Change	14	Sig. Rise
Current Ratio Movement	2	Rise
Net Income Margin Movement	6	Rise
Net Income Movement	7	Sig. Rise

In the respective combinations of assigned scores, "I" designates a set of formulas related to "Income", "L" designates a set of formulas related to "Liquidity", and "A" designates a set of formulas related to "Assets". The various numbers in the respective combinations of assigned scores identify respective formulas in the set of formulas related to "Liquidity", "Income", and "Assets", respectively. The lower-case letters in the respective combinations of assigned scores identify scores assigned to the various formula values in the respective sets of formulas. One or more portions of text associated with each combination (alphanumeric string) of assigned scores are retrieved from a database 16 (Fig. 1) and used to build a financial analysis report, as illustrated in Figs. 4A-4J.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, each alphanumeric string corresponds to one or more respective paragraphs (e.g., one or more sentences). This is illustrated below in Table 26.

Table 26

Alphanumeric String	Paragraph
S-10f-14f-16f	The company has done a good job in this area. Sales have risen significantly. In fact, sales are growing at a faster rate than the sales of most other companies in the industry. Even sales "scores" are based upon industry comparisons, and the firm is doing well. Although it is true that sales numbers in themselves are not that important, it's certainly good to increase performance in this key area over time. It looks like a significant number of people have been hired, and a significant amount of assets have been purchased as well. Let's try to think about which factor is most responsible for the sales increases. It may even be a factor that does not appear on the financial statements. It's important to identify what helps the company most in reaching its goals, so that the company can leverage that factor in the future.
S-10f-14f-16r	We're seeing nice results in this area. Sales have increased substantially. It looks like the company has also bought a substantial amount of assets, and it looks like additional people have been hired. The company is also generating more revenue per employee this period, a long run key performance indicator (KPI) in this particular industry. However, we won't draw too many conclusions in this section because the real goal is increasing profitability over time, as discussed in the profitability area. Sales increases, in and of themselves, do not tell us that much.
S-10f-14f-16m	Company sales have increased significantly. It looks like the firm has also added a substantial amount of fixed assets. If these assets have helped to drive sales higher, then the company should be generally pleased that the asset base is generating more sales dollars. Hopefully, this dynamic will help in earning greater profitability in the future. Let's also make a note that the employee base has stayed about the same as it was last period, so the firm is now generating more revenue per employee, which is a good sign. Pushing more revenue through each employee is a good START toward pushing more profitability through each employee.
S-10f-14f-16d	Sales are up significantly from last period, but the organization has actually reduced the employee base. This dramatically improves revenue per employee, which is another measure of effectiveness in this particular industry. It could also indicate that the firm was a little top heavy with employees before. After all, sales are now higher with fewer people on staff. However, let's never go too far in our analysis of sales activities. As we discussed in the last section, the real challenge of management is to continually work on profitability over time. The company has seen good general work in this area. The sales have grown at a faster rate than the sales of many competitors.

Illustrated in **Table 26** are four alphanumeric strings relating to Sales and a respective paragraph associated with each one of the alphanumeric strings. **Table 26** is a representation of only a portion of data storage, such as a table within a database, within which paragraphs for respective alphanumeric strings relating to "Liquidity", "Profitability", "Sales", "Borrowing", "Assets", and "Employees" may be stored.

Referring now to **Figs. 4A-4J**, a narrative financial analysis report **60** generated in accordance with the present invention is illustrated in HTML format. It is understood that narrative financial analysis reports generated in accordance with the present invention can be generated in various formats. The illustrated narrative financial analysis report **60** includes a title section **62**, a plurality of analytical sections **64-74**. Each analytical section **64-74** includes at least one or more sentences/paragraphs of text selected based on combinations of assigned scores, as described above. For example, in the Liquidity section **64** illustrated in **Fig. 4A**, the first, second and third paragraphs **64a**, **64b**, **64c** are associated with the combination of assigned scores for "Liquidity" ("L-01s-02r-03g-04r-06r-07f-10f"). Similarly, other paragraphs within the remaining sections of the illustrative narrative analysis report are selected from the database utilizing respective combinations of assigned scores.

In the illustrated report **60**, each analytical

section 64-74 includes a rating icon that provides an indication of the performance of a business entity in a particular analytical section 64-74. For example, the performance of the illustrated business in the "Liquidity" section 64 is indicated via icon 65 as "poor." The performance of the illustrated business in the "Profits & Profit Margins" section 66 is indicated via icon 67 as "poor." The performance of the illustrated business in the "Sales" section 68 is indicated via icon 69 as "good." The performance of the illustrated business in the "Borrowing" section 70 is indicated via icon 71 as "good." The performance of the illustrated business in the "Assets" section 72 is indicated via icon 73 as "risky." The performance of the illustrated business in the "Employees" section 74 is indicated via icon 75 as "risky." In section 76, the raw data provided by a user is listed in tabular format.

In section 78 (illustrated in Fig. 4C), a plurality of charts 80, 82, 84 are provided that illustrate selected liquidity, profitability, and resource indicators. In particular, chart 80 illustrates selected liquidity indicators for quick ratio and current ratio. For example, bar graphs 80a and 80b indicate quick ratio for the business for the last period and the current period, respectively. Bar graph 80c indicates the average quick ratio of other businesses within the same industry. Similarly, bar graphs 80d and 80e indicate current ratio for the business for the last period and the current period,

respectively. Bar graph **80f** indicates the average current ratio of other businesses within the same industry.

Chart **82** illustrates selected profitability indicators for gross profit margin and net profit margin. For example, bar graphs **82a** and **82b** indicate gross profit margin for the business for the last period and the current period, respectively. Similarly, bar graphs **82c** and **82d** indicate net profit margin for the business for the last period and the current period, respectively. Bar graph **82e** indicates the net profit margin of other businesses within the same industry.

Chart **84** illustrates selected resource indicators for the business. In particular, bar graph **84a** indicates sales, bar graph **84b** indicates net profit, bar graph **84c** indicates debt, bar graph **84d** indicates asset utilization, and bar graph **84e** indicates employee utilization.

The foregoing is illustrative of the present invention and is not to be construed as limiting thereof. Although a few exemplary embodiments of this invention have been described, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible in the exemplary embodiments without materially departing from the novel teachings and advantages of this invention. Accordingly, all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of this invention as defined in the claims. Therefore, it is to be understood that the foregoing is

illustrative of the present invention and is not to be construed as limited to the specific embodiments disclosed, and that modifications to the disclosed embodiments, as well as other embodiments, are intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims. 5 The invention is defined by the following claims, with equivalents of the claims to be included therein.

THAT WHICH IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of producing a financial analysis report for a business entity, the method comprising the following operations performed by a data processing system:

- 5 receiving financial information about a business entity for a selected time period;
- calculating a set of financial values using the received financial information for the selected time period, wherein each financial value in the set is calculated from a respective one of a plurality of financial formulas;
- 10 comparing at least one of the financial values in the set with one or more financial values associated with other business entities within a selected industry;
- 15 assigning a score to one or more of the financial values in the set, wherein each assigned score reflects an assessment of financial performance of the business entity relative to other business entities within the selected industry;
- 20 selecting one or more portions of stored text corresponding to one or more combinations of assigned scores, wherein the one or more portions of stored text comprise narrative financial analysis information; and
- 25 building a document from the one or more portions of selected text to produce a narrative financial analysis report for the business entity.

2. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the financial formulas are selected from the group consisting of liquidity ratios, asset management ratios, debt management ratios, profitability ratios, and market value ratios.

3. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the step of receiving financial information about the business entity comprises receiving financial information from a user via a computer network.

4. The method according to Claim 1, further comprising the step of transmitting the narrative financial analysis report to a user via a computer network.

5. A method of producing a financial analysis report for a business entity, the method comprising the following operations performed by a data processing system:

5 receiving financial information about a business entity for a selected first time period and a selected second time period, wherein the second time period is chronologically later than the first time period;

10 calculating a first set of financial values using the received financial information for the first time period, wherein each financial value in the first set is calculated from a respective one of a plurality of financial formulas;

15 calculating a second set of financial values
using the received financial information for the second
time period, wherein each financial value in the second
set is calculated from a respective one of the
plurality of financial formulas;

20 assigning a score to one or more of the
financial values in the second set, wherein each
assigned score reflects an assessment of change in
financial performance from the first time period to the
second time period;

25 selecting one or more portions of stored text
corresponding to one or more combinations of assigned
scores, wherein the one or more portions of stored text
comprise narrative financial analysis information; and
building a document from the one or more
30 portions of selected text to produce a narrative
financial analysis report for the business entity.

6. The method according to Claim 5, further
comprising:

 comparing at least one of the financial
values in the second set with one or more financial
5 values associated with other business entities within a
selected industry; and

 assigning a score to one or more of the
financial values in the second set, wherein each
assigned score reflects an assessment of financial
10 performance of the business entity relative to other
business entities within the selected industry.

7. The method according to Claim 5, wherein
the financial formulas are selected from the group

consisting of liquidity ratios, asset management ratios, debt management ratios, profitability ratios, and market value ratios.

8. The method according to Claim 5, wherein the step of receiving financial information about the business entity comprises receiving financial information from a user via a computer network.

9. The method according to Claim 5, further comprising the step of transmitting the narrative financial analysis report to a user via a computer network.

10. A method of producing a financial analysis report for a business entity, the method comprising the following operations performed via an intermediary web site on a computer network:

5 receiving financial information about a business entity from a client device in communication with the intermediary web site, wherein the financial information is for a selected time period;

10 calculating a set of financial values using the received financial information for the selected time period, wherein each financial value in the set is calculated from a respective one of a plurality of financial formulas;

15 comparing at least one of the financial values in the set with one or more financial values associated with other business entities within a selected industry;

assigning a score to one or more of the

financial values in the set, wherein each assigned
20 score reflects an assessment of financial performance
of the business entity relative to other business
entities within the selected industry;

selecting one or more portions of stored text
corresponding to one or more combinations of assigned
25 scores, wherein the one or more portions of stored text
comprise narrative financial analysis information;

building a document from the one or more
portions of selected text to produce a narrative
financial analysis report for the business entity; and

30 transmitting the narrative financial analysis
report to the client device via the computer network.

11. The method according to Claim 10,
wherein the financial formulas are selected from the
group consisting of liquidity ratios, asset management
ratios, debt management ratios, profitability ratios,
5 and market value ratios.

12. A method of producing a financial
analysis report for a business entity, the method
comprising the following operations performed via an
intermediary web site on a computer network:

5 receiving financial information about a
business entity from a user in communication with the
intermediary web site, wherein the financial
information is for a selected first time period and a
selected second time period, wherein the second time
10 period is chronologically later than the first time
period;

calculating a first set of financial values

using the received financial information for the first time period, wherein each financial value in the first set is calculated from a respective one of a plurality of financial formulas;

calculating a second set of financial values using the received financial information for the second time period, wherein each financial value in the second set is calculated from a respective one of the plurality of financial formulas;

assigning a score to one or more of the financial values in the second set, wherein each assigned score reflects an assessment of change in financial performance from the first time period to the second time period;

selecting one or more portions of stored text corresponding to one or more combinations of assigned scores, wherein the one or more portions of stored text comprise narrative financial analysis information;

building a document from the one or more portions of selected text to produce a narrative financial analysis report for the business entity; and

transmitting the narrative financial analysis report to the client device via the computer network.

13. The method according to Claim 12, further comprising:

comparing at least one of the financial values in the second set with one or more financial values associated with other business entities within a selected industry; and

assigning a score to one or more of the financial values in the second set, wherein each

assigned score reflects an assessment of financial
10 performance of the business entity relative to other
business entities within the selected industry.

14. The method according to Claim 12,
wherein the financial formulas are selected from the
group consisting of liquidity ratios, asset management
ratios, debt management ratios, profitability ratios,
5 and market value ratios.

15. A data processing system for producing a
financial analysis report for a business entity,
comprising:

means for receiving financial information
5 about a business entity for a selected time period;

means for calculating a set of financial
values using the received financial information for the
selected time period, wherein each financial value in
the set is calculated from a respective one of a
10 plurality of financial formulas;

means for comparing at least one of the
financial values in the set with one or more financial
values associated with other business entities within a
selected industry;

15 means for assigning a score to one or more of
the financial values in the set, wherein each assigned
score reflects an assessment of financial performance
of the business entity relative to other business
entities within the selected industry;

20 means for selecting one or more portions of
stored text corresponding to one or more combinations
of assigned scores, wherein the one or more portions of

stored text comprise narrative financial analysis information; and

25 means for building a document from the one or more portions of selected text to produce a narrative financial analysis report for the business entity.

16. The data processing system according to Claim 15, wherein the financial formulas are selected from the group consisting of liquidity ratios, asset management ratios, debt management ratios, 5 profitability ratios, and market value ratios.

17. The data processing system according to Claim 15, wherein the means for receiving financial information about the business entity comprises means for receiving financial information from a user via a 5 computer network.

18. The data processing system according to Claim 15, further comprising means for transmitting the narrative financial analysis report to a user via a computer network.

19. A data processing system for producing a financial analysis report for a business entity, comprising:

5 means for receiving financial information about a business entity for a selected first time period and a selected second time period, wherein the second time period is chronologically later than the first time period;

means for calculating a first set of

10 financial values using the received financial
information for the first time period, wherein each
financial value in the first set is calculated from a
respective one of a plurality of financial formulas;
means for calculating a second set of
15 financial values using the received financial
information for the second time period, wherein each
financial value in the second set is calculated from a
respective one of the plurality of financial formulas;
means for assigning a score to one or more of
20 the financial values in the second set, wherein each
assigned score reflects an assessment of change in
financial performance from the first time period to the
second time period;
means for selecting one or more portions of
25 stored text corresponding to one or more combinations
of assigned scores, wherein the one or more portions of
stored text comprise narrative financial analysis
information; and
means for building a document from the one or
30 more portions of selected text to produce a narrative
financial analysis report for the business entity.

20. The data processing system according to
Claim 19, further comprising:

means for comparing at least one of the
financial values in the second set with one or more
5 financial values associated with other business
entities within a selected industry; and
means for assigning a score to one or more of
the financial values in the second set, wherein each
assigned score reflects an assessment of financial

10 performance of the business entity relative to other
business entities within the selected industry.

21. The data processing system according to
Claim 19, wherein the financial formulas are selected
from the group consisting of liquidity ratios, asset
management ratios, debt management ratios,
5 profitability ratios, and market value ratios.

22. The data processing system according to
Claim 19, wherein the means for receiving financial
information about the business entity comprises means
for receiving financial information from a user via a
5 computer network.

23. The data processing system according to
Claim 19, further comprising means for transmitting the
narrative financial analysis report to a user via a
computer network.

24. A computer program product for producing
a financial analysis report for a business entity, the
computer program product comprising a computer usable
storage medium having computer readable program code
5 embodied in the medium, the computer readable program
code comprising:

computer readable program code for receiving
financial information about a business entity for a
selected time period;

10 computer readable program code for
calculating a set of financial values using the
received financial information for the selected time

period, wherein each financial value in the set is
calculated from a respective one of a plurality of
financial formulas;

15

computer readable program code for comparing
at least one of the financial values in the set with
one or more financial values associated with other
business entities within a selected industry;

20

computer readable program code for assigning
a score to one or more of the financial values in the
set, wherein each assigned score reflects an assessment
of financial performance of the business entity
relative to other business entities within the selected
industry;

25

computer readable program code for selecting
one or more portions of stored text corresponding to
one or more combinations of assigned scores, wherein
the one or more portions of stored text comprise
narrative financial analysis information; and

30

computer readable program code for building a
document from the one or more portions of selected text
to produce a narrative financial analysis report for
the business entity.

25. The computer program product according
to Claim 24, wherein the financial formulas are
selected from the group consisting of liquidity ratios,
asset management ratios, debt management ratios,
profitability ratios, and market value ratios.

5

26. The computer program product according
to Claim 24, wherein the computer readable program code
for receiving financial information about the business

entity comprises computer readable program code for
5 receiving financial information from a user via a
computer network.

27. The computer program product according
to Claim 24, further comprising computer readable
program code for transmitting the narrative financial
analysis report to a user via a computer network.

28. A computer program product for producing
a financial analysis report for a business entity, the
computer program product comprising a computer usable
storage medium having computer readable program code
5 embodied in the medium, the computer readable program
code comprising:

computer readable program code for receiving
financial information about a business entity for a
selected first time period and a selected second time
10 period, wherein the second time period is
chronologically later than the first time period;

computer readable program code for
calculating a first set of financial values using the
received financial information for the first time
15 period, wherein each financial value in the first set
is calculated from a respective one of a plurality of
financial formulas;

computer readable program code for
calculating a second set of financial values using the
received financial information for the second time
20 period, wherein each financial value in the second set
is calculated from a respective one of the plurality of
financial formulas;

25 computer readable program code for assigning
a score to one or more of the financial values in the
second set, wherein each assigned score reflects an
assessment of change in financial performance from the
first time period to the second time period;

30 computer readable program code for selecting
one or more portions of stored text corresponding to
one or more combinations of assigned scores, wherein
the one or more portions of stored text comprise
narrative financial analysis information; and

35 computer readable program code for building a
document from the one or more portions of selected text
to produce a narrative financial analysis report for
the business entity.

29. The computer program product according
to Claim 28, further comprising:

5 computer readable program code for comparing
at least one of the financial values in the second set
with one or more financial values associated with other
business entities within a selected industry; and

10 computer readable program code for assigning
a score to one or more of the financial values in the
second set, wherein each assigned score reflects an
assessment of financial performance of the business
entity relative to other business entities within the
selected industry.

30. The computer program product according
to Claim 28, wherein the financial formulas are
selected from the group consisting of liquidity ratios,
asset management ratios, debt management ratios,

5 profitability ratios, and market value ratios.

31. The computer program product according to Claim 28, wherein the computer readable program code for receiving financial information about the business entity comprises computer readable program code for
5 receiving financial information from a user via a computer network.

32. The computer program product according to Claim 28, further comprising computer readable program code for transmitting the narrative financial analysis report to a user via a computer network.

33. A data processing system, comprising,
comprising:

a database comprising stored portions of text, wherein each stored portions of text is
5 associated with a combination of scores assigned to one or more financial values within a set of financial formulas;

a server, comprising:

means for receiving financial
10 information about a business entity for a selected first time period and a selected second time period, wherein the second time period is chronologically later than the first time period;

15 means for calculating a first set of financial values using the received financial information for the first time period, wherein each financial value in the first set

is calculated from a respective one of a plurality of financial formulas;

means for calculating a second set of financial values using the received financial information for the second time period, wherein each financial value in the second set is calculated from a respective one of the plurality of financial formulas;

means for assigning a score to one or more of the financial values in the second set, wherein each assigned score reflects an assessment of change in financial performance from the first time period to the second time period;

means for selecting one or more portions of stored text corresponding to one or more combinations of assigned scores, wherein the one or more portions of stored text comprise narrative financial analysis information; and

means for building a document from the one or more portions of selected text to produce a narrative financial analysis report for the business entity.

34. The data processing system according to Claim 33, wherein the server further comprises:

means for comparing at least one of the financial values in the second set with one or more financial values associated with other business entities within a selected industry; and

means for assigning a score to one or more of the financial values in the second set, wherein each

10 assigned score reflects an assessment of financial
performance of the business entity relative to other
business entities within the selected industry.

35. The data processing system according to
Claim 33, wherein the financial formulas are selected
from the group consisting of liquidity ratios, asset
management ratios, debt management ratios,
5 profitability ratios, and market value ratios.

36. The data processing system according to
Claim 33, wherein the means for receiving financial
information about the business entity comprises means
for receiving financial information from a user via a
5 computer network.

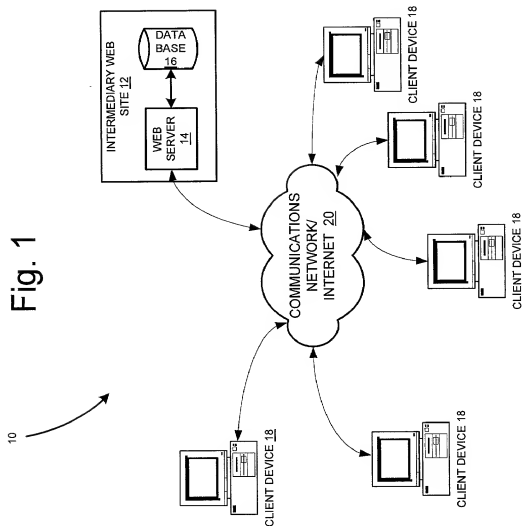
37. The data processing system according to
Claim 33, further comprising means for transmitting the
narrative financial analysis report to a user via a
computer network.

SYSTEMS, METHODS AND COMPUTER PROGRAM PRODUCTS FOR PRODUCING NARRATIVE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS REPORTS

Abstract of the Disclosure

Systems, methods, and computer program products for generating narrative analyses of financial statements of various business entities are provided. A data processing system, such as a web server receives financial and/or other information about a business entity for one or more selected time periods. A set of financial values are calculated for the received financial information for each of the selected time periods. Each financial value in a set is calculated from a respective one of a plurality of financial formulas. At least one of the financial values in each set is compared with one or more financial values associated with other business entities within a selected industry. A score is assigned to one or more of the financial values in each set, wherein each assigned score reflects an assessment of financial performance of the business entity relative to other business entities within the selected industry. One or more portions of stored text that are associated with one or more combinations of assigned scores are then selected from a database. A document is built from the one or more portions of selected text to generate a narrative financial analysis report for the business entity.

Fig. 1



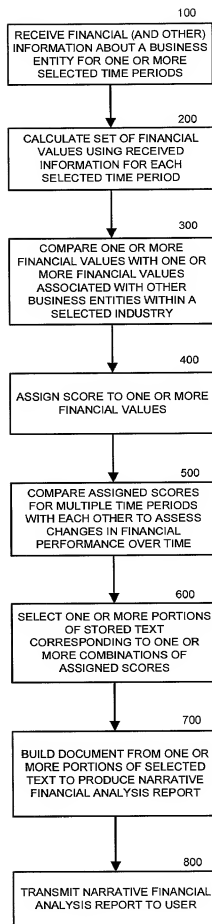
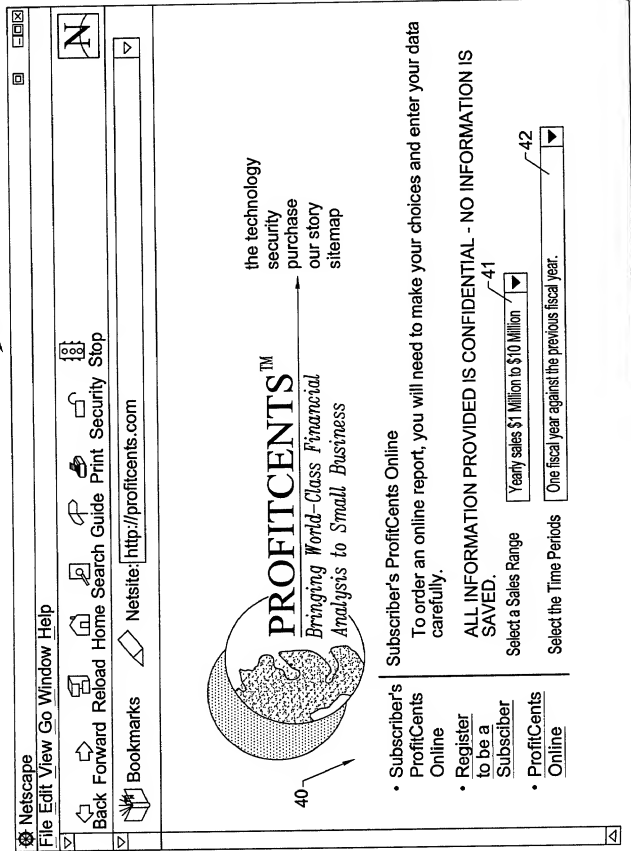


Fig. 2



TO FIG. 3B.

FIG.3A.

FROM FIG. 3A.

Enter Your Financial Data
(as of the end of the period)

	Current Period	Previous Period
Sales or Revenue	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 800,000
43a Cost of Sales (Cost of Goods Sold)	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
43b Net Profit Before Taxes	\$ 55,000	\$ 65,000
43c Cash	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
43d Accounts Receivable	\$ 10,000	\$ 40,000
43e Current Assets	\$ 35,000	\$ 60,000
43f Gross Fixed Assets	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000
43g Current Liabilities	\$ 25,000	\$ 35,000
43h Total Liabilities (Total Debt)	\$ 75,000	\$ 89,000
43i Total Employees + Full time Contractors	\$ 100	\$ 90
43j		

Provides Contract Research Organization (CRO) Services. Products are reports and studies.

Select Your Industry, Click here
Company Name for the report: Typical CRO Business

Please answer the following questions very carefully

What accounting method does your company use?
☒ Accrual basis
☐ Cash basis
☐ I don't know

After you send a customer a bill, how long does it generally take to get paid?
☐ 0-10 days
☒ 11-40 days
☐ Over 40 days

FIG.3B.

TO FIG. 3C.

FROM FIG. 3B.

After you receive a bill from a vendor/supplier, how long does it generally take you to pay it?

- 47c ☐ 0-10 days ☒ 11-40 days ☐ Over 40 days

How long have you been in business?

- 47d ☒ 0-2 years ☐ 3-5 years ☐ 6-10 years ☐ Over 10 years

Which would best describe the accuracy of your financial statements?

- 47e ☐ Very accurate ☒ Pretty accurate ☐ Not so accurate ☐ I don't know

Which factor below, if managed properly, BEST levers profits in your business?

- 47f ☐ People ☐ Assets ☒ Debt ☐ Information & Technology ☐ None of the Above

48

Process My Report

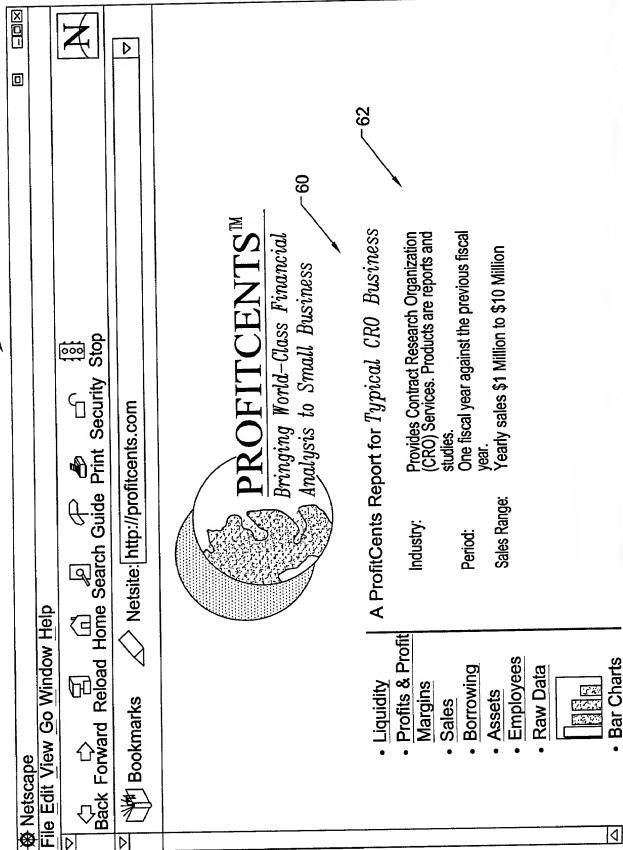
Reset

HOME | THE TECHNOLOGY | SECURITY | PURCHASE | OUR STORY | SITEMAP

Document: Done

FIG.3C.

30



TO FIG. 4B.

FIG. 4A.

FROM FIG. 4A.

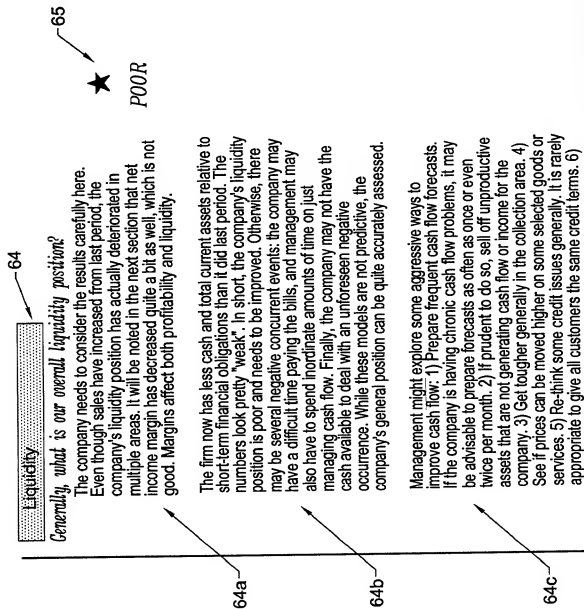


FIG. 4B.

TO FIG. 4C.

FROM FIG. 4B.

Use COD for marginal customers. 7) "Term out" some short-term debt by refinancing. Basically, management can move some short-term debt to long-term debt.

Profits & Profit Margins

Are we *profitable*?

This company performed very well in the gross profit area. Not only did managers increase sales and gross profits, but they also improved gross margins. This shows us that the company is effectively managing sales increases. Increasing the gross margin is a key component to long-term success: it allows the company to use gross profits as a form of leverage.

However, on the net profit side, results are less positive. Despite earning higher gross profits, both net profitability and net profit margins fell from last period. How did the company do this? Basically, managers spent significantly more money on operating costs this period. This dynamic could eventually lead to trouble if continued over the long run.

This is all the more true because net profit margins are now low even when compared to other similar companies. Specifically, this company is not generating enough net profitability for its sales level.

67



P00R

FIG.4C.

TO FIG. 4D.

FROM FIG. 4C.

From these results, it would seem that managers should go through operating costs (G&A) costs and isolate the costs that are out of line. It could be that the company is making strategic investments in some costs. Otherwise, managers need to find out which costs might need to be adjusted. An important question to consider is the point in sales at which the company is most profitable. In other words, what is the optimal relevant range-sales and production level? Many businesses require a certain level of sales to earn profits. What is this company's? It is possible that the company has reached another operating range—the point at which managers need to begin growing sales significantly.

Finally, management must make sure that consulting revenue is diversified. It is easy to become dependent upon single customer relationships or single lines of services. It's interesting to note that larger and successful companies are now offering more and different types of services than they did five years ago.

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Sales

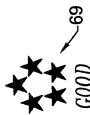
Are sales growing and satisfactory?

TO FIG. 4E.

FIG.4D.

FROM FIG. 4D.

We're seeing nice results in this area. Sales have increased substantially. It looks like the company has also bought a substantial amount of assets, and it looks like additional people have been hired. The company is also generating more revenue per employee this period, a long run key performance indicator (KPI) in this particular industry. However, we won't draw too many conclusions in this section because the real goal is increasing profitability over time, as discussed in the profitability area. Sales increases, in and of themselves, do not tell us that much.



Borrowing

70

Are we borrowing profitably?

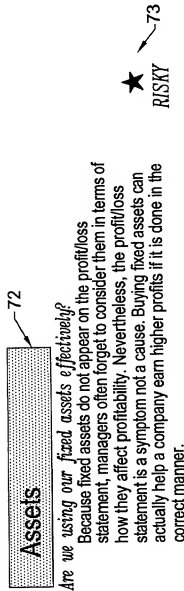
Both net profitability and total debt fell from last period. The drop in profitability had already been discussed in the "Profitability" section of the report. The reason that these results are considered rather good is that total debt fell faster than profitability. If resources such as debt can be reduced over time, profitability will generally increase in the long run. This is because resources cost money so the less of them being carried by the company, the more profitability that can be built into the company. It is generally most beneficial to maintain the leanest resource base possible to generate the level of profitability desired.



FIG. 4E.

TO FIG. 4F.

FROM FIG. 4E.



However, in this case it looks like the assets bought may not be performing optimally, because buying them has not increased profitability. Indeed, profitability is down from last period. There is no logic in purchasing additional assets if they will not help generate additional profitability. This is especially true given that the profit margins and overall liquidity are down, too. Although it is possible that the assets recently purchased need some time to start operating at their maximum levels, managers may want to be particularly careful about making purchases at this time.



TO FIG. 4G.

FIG. 4F.

FROM FIG. 4F.

The results in this area make us a little uneasy. This is because the company has hired more people, but net profitability has fallen from last period. Ideally, we want to see hiring result in higher profitability. During this period, this did not happen. In fact, the reverse occurred.

Unless it is the stated strategy to invest in more employees for the long run, managers may want to think hard about future hiring decisions until they can move net profitability higher.

This is especially true because the company added a significant amount of fixed assets and needs to give those assets time to start producing more profitability as well.

However, let's end this section and the report by revealing some important notes. While it is true that the methods used here are sound and based upon existing financial analysis, financial analysis is limited because it looks backward not forward. This is a real limitation, which should be noted by the reader. For example, good hiring decisions should be based upon an analysis of future conditions, not what has happened already.

"I criticize by creation—not by finding fault." - Cicero

★
RISKY

75

TO FIG. 4H.

FIG.4G.

FROM FIG. 4G.

76

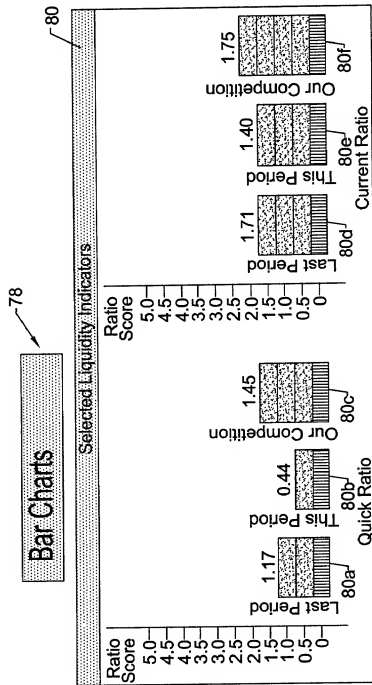
Raw Data

	Current Period	Previous Period
Sales	\$1,000,000	\$800,000
Cost of Sales	\$500,000	\$500,000
Gross Profit	\$500,000	\$300,000
Gross Profit Margin	50.0%	37.5%
Net Profit Before Taxes	\$55,000	\$65,000
Net Profit Margin	5.5%	8.1%
Cash	\$1,000	\$1,000
Accounts Receivable	\$10,000	\$40,000
Current Assets	\$35,000	\$60,000
Gross Fixed Assets	\$100,000	\$50,000
Current Liabilities	\$25,000	\$35,000
Total Liabilities (Total Debt)	\$75,000	\$89,000
Employees	100	90

TO FIG. 4I.

FIG.4H.

FROM FIG. 4H.



FROM FIG. 4I.

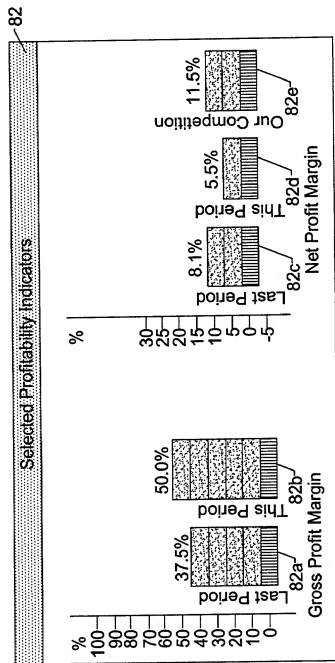


FIG. 4J.

TO FIG. 4K.

FROM FIG. 4J.

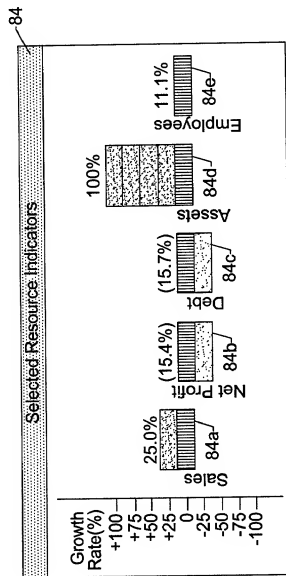


FIG. 4K.

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

Attorney Docket No. 9122-2

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled **SYSTEMS, METHODS AND COMPUTER PROGRAM PRODUCTS FOR PRODUCING NARRATIVE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS REPORTS,**

the specification of which

☒ is attached hereto

OR

☐ was filed on _____ as United States Application No. or PCT

International Application Number _____ and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(a)-(d) or § 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or § 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

None			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Number	Country	MM/DD/YYYY Filed	Priority Claimed

			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Number	Country	MM/DD/YYYY Filed	Priority Claimed

			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Number	Country	MM/DD/YYYY Filed	Priority Claimed

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

60/163,502	November 3, 1999
Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) or § 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application (37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d)).

None		
Appln. Serial No.	Filing Date	Status Patented/Pending/Abandoned

Appln. Serial No.	Filing Date	Status Patented/Pending/Abandoned

Appln. Serial No.	Filing Date	Status Patented/Pending/Abandoned

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered attorney(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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